

## FRENCH INDO-CHINA

of silver money had made it far cheaper to buy real silk China. Silk production increased appreciably in 1935.

### **Cam**

Com has been cultivated in Indo-China, and holds an honourable place in native diet. It has the advantage of growing in places too dry for rice, with which it does not compete, and it can supplement crop wherever it has a poor harvest. Recently com has been planted the whole of the Mekong, Cambodia, and especially in Laos it requires less effort than rice—which endears it particularly to the Laotian heart. During the depression com rose rapidly as an article of exportation. 1933 was a record year both in regard to its value and the quantity produced, and in 1935-36 its sales price was still high. Unfortunately the Metropolitan com market is very precarious, depending as it does on Argentine com, which in general is much preferred by the public, and to a tolerance that has lately worn thin on the part of French growers. There is a possibility of selling Indo-Chinese com to Japan but as is the case with rice farmers must improve their product if it is to capture a place in the

ago coffee introduced into Aimam by the missionaries has if been taken up by the colonists, and in hands. In 1930 the total coffee-growing area in Tonkin, which represents only 0.07 per cent of Native crops have an even more

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